

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Latin America***Vol VI No 074****15 April 1980****ARGENTINA**

Galtieri Views Political Party 'Responsibilities'	B 1
Cuban Seeks Asylum at Embassy in Havana	B 1
Balbin Declares That Missing Persons Are 'Dead'	B 1
[HERALD 13 Apr]	
Dissident Montonero Faction Forms New Movement	B 1
Briefs: Martinez de Hoz to Brazil; Uruguay Interested in Plane	B 2

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Sworn In as Army Commander	C 1
Christian Democrats Leave Paz Estenssoro Front	C 1
Catholic Church Repudiates Coup Attempts	C 2
Committee for Defense of Democracy Put Into Operation	C 2
Confusion Reported Regarding Relations With PRC	C 2

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Issues Statement on Schilling Release	D 1
Police Detain Paraguayan Opposition Figure Laino	D 1
Figueiredo Orders Release [Asuncion ABC COLOR 12 Apr]	D 1
JORNAL Criticizes Detention [12 Apr]	D 2

CHILE

Foreign Minister Rojas Interviewed by Spanish Radio	E 1
Terrorists Simultaneously Rob Three Banks	E 1

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Continuing Embassy Negotiations	F 1
16th Dialog	F 1
Government Communique	F 1
M-19 'Not Serious'	F 1
Bulgaria Offers Cooperation in Industrial Projects	F 2
M-19 Reportedly Fails To Kidnap Uruguayan Official	F 3

ECUADOR

Roldos Authorizes Foreign Ministry To Accept 200 Cubans	G 1
PRD's Huerta Opposes Roldos on Dissolving Congress	G 1
[EL COMERCIO 5 Apr]	

PERU

Foreign Minister Calls Cuban Attitude 'Mystifying'	J 1
--	-----

PANAMA

Private Enterprise Body Criticizes Presidential Message N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 14 Apr]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Nicaraguans Arrested in Border Cleanup Operation P 1

EL SALVADOR

Defense Minister Denies Rumors of Military Coup P 1
Majano Denies Carlos Romero Overthrown by U.S. P 2
Students Occupy University Office, Hold Hostages P 3
Guerrillas Advancing in Chalatenango Department P 3
[Havana International]
Guerrillas Occupy Soyapango, Murder Mayor P 3
FARN Orders General Alert for Insurrection P 4
Defense Minister on Leftist Occupation of Three Towns P 4

HONDURAS

Government, Cattlemen, Peasants Agree on Agrarian Reform P 5

NICARAGUA

Harassment Reported at Consulate in El Salvador P 6
Solidarity Week With El Salvador Planned P 6
PSD Denies Saying FSLN Wants Totalitarian Dictatorship P 7
[LA PRENSA 2 Apr]
Pastora Praises People's Militias, Condemns Bourgeoisie P 7
Marenco To Be Sworn In as New Domestic Trade Minister P 8
Leading Member of Sandinist Banking System Resigns P 8
Report on Tax Exemptions To Boost Industry P 9
Official Explains Beef Shortage, Cites Cattlemen P 9
Briefs: Nationalization of Private Schools P 9

CUBA

Government Grants Passports, Safe-Conducts to Thousands Q 1
GRANMA Editorial Continues Attack on Peru, Venezuela Q 1
Fidel Castro Receives Soviet Culture Minister Q 5
Demichev Departure Q 5
News Conference Q 6
Castro Congratulates Ceausescu on Reelection Q 6
[Bucharest SCINTEIA 4 Apr]

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

PNP Official Deplores Attack During Manley Tour S 1
Agreements Reached in Rescheduling of Foreign Debt S 1
Manley Attends Reception for Cuban Delegation S 1
[Havana Domestic]

GALTIERI VIEWS POLITICAL PARTY 'RESPONSIBILITIES'

PY111515 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1137 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (NA)--Argentine Army Commander Leopoldo Galtieri has stated that "if all political parties, including the Peronist party, want to be fully productive, if they want to grow and develop, they ought to realistically assume the responsibilities of a democracy."

In a statement published in today's issue of SOMOS magazine, Galtieri noted that "some political parties have always operated in accordance with democratic traditions and styles."

He added, however, that "some political parties will be able to adapt themselves without any major problems, while others will have to revise their old attitudes."

CUBAN SEEKS ASYLUM AT EMBASSY IN HAVANA

PY150019 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2333 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (TELAM)--Cuban citizen Jesus Misas Vazquez has sought refuge at the Argentine Embassy in Havana, San Martin Palace reported tonight in reply to questions prompted by a report released here.

Our diplomatic mission in Cuba has asked the Cuban Government to treat Misas Vazquez as a refugee. This, according to diplomatic practice, is the step that precedes the issuance of a safe-conduct to leave the island. This request is now being studied by Cuban officials.

BALBIN DECLARES THAT MISSING PERSONS ARE 'DEAD'

PY132217 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 13 Apr 80 p 11

[Excerpt] Madrid--Radical Party chief Ricardo Balbin yesterday told millions of Spanish television viewers that the thousands of missing people in Argentina are not missing, but dead.

"I don't have any death certificates," Balbin said, "but I am certain that those persons are not missing, they are dead."

Balbin was answering a question phoned in by a Spanish viewer. He added that he thought the law passed by the Argentine Government allowing relatives of missing persons to have them declared legally dead to be "untimely."

"This problem could have been dealt with in a more dignified way," he added.

DISSIDENT MONTONERO FACTION FORMS NEW MOVEMENT

PA132132 Paris AFP in Spanish 0345 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Apr (AFP)--A dissident group of the leftwing Argentine Montonero Peronist Movement (MPM) announced here today the creation of a new political force called Montoneros 17 de Octubre. During a news conference, the members of the provisional council of the group, Sylvia Berman, Miguel Bonasso, Jaime Dri, Ernesto Jaureche, Pedro Orgambide, Susana Sanz and Daniel Vaca Narvaja, among others, explained that 17 October 1945 was the date of the largest mass mobilization ever registered in Argentina, which started the Peronist movement. Miguel Bossano explained that for several months they tried unsuccessfully to promote substantial changes within the MPM through an honest and far-reaching internal debate to keep the MPM from disintegrating.

The break, which we did not want, came inevitably, the political leader said.

In a document addressed to the popular leaders of Argentina and verbally summarized by Bonasso, the founders of the Montoneros 17 de Octubre analyzed the present situation in that country. They harshly criticized the military government in power since March 1976 and noted their disagreements with the MPM official leadership, whose top leader is Mario Eduardo Firmenich.

The document accused that leadership of encouraging a pocket, ostentatious and hawkish policy which--according to spokesmen of the recently created Argentine political force--is incapable of solving the complex problems of present-day Argentina.

Explaining that they are Montoneros and, as such, Peronists and that they do not ignore their past, they propose a policy that will permit the unification of growing popular discontent and rebelliousness.

The members of the council took turns to explain that the policy consists in the first place of achieving the reunification of revolutionary Peronism and to later integrate a national Peronist revolutionary front with a civilian opposition front. The council called on all popular and democratic forces of Argentina to integrate these two fronts.

Although insisting on the civilian nature of the front, they did not discard the possibility of the existence within the armed forces of progressive sectors willing to join the antidictatorial struggle. For the time being, we refuse to speculate on this, they said, since this is something yet to be seen.

They also noted that in 1976, they made the mistake of considering that Peronism was finished and that it would be replaced by the Montoneros movement. Now they think that the Argentine workers class continues to be Peronist as Peronism is the only good thing the millions of men and women of our people ever knew.

Finally, they declared themselves completely committed to insurrection and attributed the crisis of the MPM to a prevailing tendency to overrate the importance of the armed struggle in amassing popular power.

BRIEFS

MARTINEZ DE HOZ TO BRAZIL--Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (TELAM)--Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz today left for Brazil, where he will attend the annual meeting of IDB governors which will be held in Rio de Janeiro on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1853 GMT 12 Apr 80]

URUGUAY INTERESTED IN PLANE--During a visit to the military aircraft factory in Cordoba today, Lt Gen Raul Jos Bendahan Rabbione, Uruguayan air force commander, expressed interest in the Pucara airplane, especially in its maneuverability. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2030 GMT 11 Apr 80]

GARCIA MEZA SWORN IN AS ARMY COMMANDER

PY150314 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Gen Luis Garcia Meza assumed the position of commander of the army during a ceremony in the Government House this afternoon. President Lidia Gueiler swore in the new commander in the presence of high civilian and military officials. During the swearing-in ceremony, President Gueiler said:

[Begin recording] The armed forces, basic (?pillars) of the national development process in a democracy, are participating in this process with total unity, discipline and obedience to military principles, and above all, in complete support of institutional rules. In the future, these supreme duties will be fulfilled with the same emphasis and results, because these obligations are not a commitment to a particular government but a commitment to the country and its integrity. [end recording]

President Gueiler also said that only by preserving these precepts and commitments will the people's affection and respect be maintained, as well as the unity of action that will propel Bolivian society toward new objectives. In conclusion, in her name and that of her government, the chief of state thanked the former army commander, General Rocha, for his loyal and decisive contribution to the process of constitutionalization.

In response to President Gueiler, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the new army commander, said:

[Begin recording] Filled with emotion at my appointment by the president, I assume the position of commander of the army with the highest discipline, dedication, vigor and humility, and I proclaim my solemn promise of institutional loyalty, [word indistinct] my patriotic duty. Respectful as I am of the chain of command and military rules, after having gradually progressed, step by step, with effort, dedication and sacrifice through the various army ranks, and having complied with the rules of this profession, I understand that taking command of the army is a commitment [words indistinct] demands responsibility. As a Bolivian and a general of the nation, I am confident [word indistinct] [end recording].

General Garcia Meza also said that he would ask his fellow soldiers, who love justice and worship freedom, to display the solid unity and permanence of the military institution that will enable it to carry out its obligations with dignity, initiative, discipline and solidarity in support of the military structure.

This is how an answer was found to the request made to the president by several army units to name General Garcia Meza new commander of the army.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS LEAVE PAZ ESTENSSORO FRONT

PY142049 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpts] A third political front will appear on the political stage of the country, with its own presidential candidate and with the participation of leftist democratic parties. The basis of the new political alliance will be the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], and its presidential candidate will be Luis Ossio, who was the running mate of Victor Paz Estenssoro on the National Revolutionary Movement Alliance [MNRA] list in last year's elections.

This was decided at a meeting of PDC national leaders held here yesterday. They also decided not to participate in the MNRA, led by Victor Paz, or the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], led by Hernan Siles Zuazo.

Regarding the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN], led by General Banzer Suarez, and the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB], the FDC decided not to have any contacts with them because of ideological and political incompatibilities. This news was revealed this morning by high FDC leader Benjamin Miguel.

CATHOLIC CHURCH REPUDIATES COUP ATTEMPTS

FY120220 Paris AFP in Spanish 1939 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 11 Apr (AFP)--The Bolivian Catholic Church rejected here today any coup attempt in Bolivia. A communique in this regard signed by Msgrs Jorge Manrique, Adhmar Esquivel, Bernardo Schierhoff and Julio Terrazas states the following: "We repudiate any attempt to violently interrupt the present democratic process, as well as terrorism and intimidation."

La Paz Auxiliary Bishop Genaro Prata is the only member of the Bolivian Episcopate who did not sign the communique.

COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY PUT INTO OPERATION

FY112312 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Committee for the Defense of Democracy was put into operation during an important meeting held at the headquarters of the Bolivian Labor Central this morning. The meeting was attended by representatives of labor, peasant, religious, human rights, political and other organizations.

It was emphasized that the only way to guarantee the progress and strengthening of the democratic process is to respect the will and decision of our people, who want the consolidation of the democratic process.

CONFUSION REPORTED REGARDING RELATIONS WITH PRC

FY110253 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] The change of foreign ministers has created confusion regarding the announcement of the establishment of diplomatic and trade relations with the PRC. At first it was said that relations would be established since the governments of the two countries had exchanged ideas on the matter. When the change of foreign ministers occurred, however, it was said that no concrete steps had yet been taken. This statement naturally caused surprise, because the conduct of foreign relations should have a foundation of real and certain facts which do not change with the replacement of one minister by another.

Former Foreign Minister Julio Garret Ayllon has therefore been consulted on the subject. He told Radio Panamericana that the Bolivian Government has decided to open diplomatic relations with the PRC, thus removing the serious doubts which had been expressed regarding this question. It is to be expected that this situation will be cleared up after the return [from Lima] of the new foreign minister, Gaston Araoz, and that an official communique will be released by the Foreign Ministry to put an end to this uncertainty.

FIGUEIREDO ISSUES STATEMENT ON SCHILLING RELEASE

PY150045 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Referring to Flavia Schilling's release today in Uruguay, President Joao Figueiredo said that a Brazilian's place is in Brazil, where all of us must work together. Figueiredo's remarks were read by Mass Media Minister Said Farhat.

[Begin Farhat recording] Regarding Flavia Schilling's return to Brazil, President Joao Figueiredo has authorized me to make the following declaration in his name:

Figueiredo said: I have always said that the place for Brazilians is Brazil. Here all of us need to work in order to seek solutions to our problems and for the greatness of our people.

There is room here to direct our ideals and our efforts toward seeking peaceful and patriotic solutions to the difficulties that are afflicting our fatherland. We need to work together in an open spirit.

The Uruguayan people and their president, Aparicio Mendez, have given another demonstration of their fraternal friendship toward Brazil by heeding the request in behalf of Flavia Schilling, thus closing her case. [end recording]

POLICE DETAIN PARAGUAYAN OPPOSITION FIGURE LAINO

PY110357 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 11 Apr 80

[By reporter (Rene Reinaldo)]

[Text] Deputies Airton Soares and (Paulo Schilling) were at Congonhas Airport for more than 2 hours tonight awaiting the arrival of Paraguayan opposition Deputy [as heard] Domingo Laino. Since Laino was not seen disembark, although the airplane had landed at the airport and was getting ready to take off again, the Brazilian deputies began seeking information about the whereabouts of the Paraguayan politician.

They were astonished to learn that Laino had been detained for 2 hours at the federal police foreigners division at the airport. Deputy Soares called the justice minister, (?who told him) that the matter would be cleared up today.

Domingo Laino, who is a member of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, came to Sao Paulo to present his book: "Paraguay, its borders and Brazilian penetration."

In compliance with the promise given by the justice minister, federal police officials met with Deputy Soares a few minutes ago, and right now the Paraguayan politician is already at one of the hotels in the city, where he awaits new instructions to be given tomorrow.

Figueiredo Orders Release

PY121855 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 12 Apr 80 p 10

[Text] Sao Paulo, 11 Apr (EFE)--Brazilian President Figueiredo, who is on an official visit to Paraguay, ordered this morning from Asuncion the release of former Paraguayan Deputy Domingo Laino.

The politician, who is the leader of the Radical Liberal Party [PLR], which opposes Gen Alfredo Stroessner's government, had been in the custody of the Brazilian federal police since his arrival last night in Sao Paulo from Asuncion, Paraguay.

Laino came to Brazil to attend along with other Paraguayan opposition leaders a political-literary event: the publication in Portuguese of his book entitled "Paraguay: its borders and Brazilian penetration."

It was officially reported that his arrest was ordered by the late Justice Minister Petronio Portela, who believed Laino to be "an undesirable person."

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry has not explained what led the late justice minister to issue this resolution.

JORNAL Criticizes Detention

PY150244 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Apr 80 p 11

[From the "Political Happenings" column: "Laino, Stroessner and Dr Mengele"--by Elio Gaspari]

[Excerpts] President Joao Figueiredo, when in Asuncion, guaranteed that Brazil does not intend to pursue a policy of hegemony in any part of the world and that it does not desire to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

But what can be said about the detention of Domingo Laino, a member of the Paraguayan opposition, on Sunday in Sao Paulo? What did Laino do?

It is hardly known that he was declared persona non grata in Brazilian territory during the tenure of Minister Petronio Portella. It is well known that Laino is not liked by General Stroessner, but there is no known valid document that affects the Paraguayan opposition member in Brazil.

The detention of Laino was based on a government order, as was his release, which was ordered by President Figueiredo, and this resounds to the personal credit of the latter in the management of the political opening. When members of the Paraguayan opposition can be detained, when Uruguayan refugees can be kidnaped and when Argentine dissidents disappear on the border or in airports, Brazil is entering into a complicated operation involving police diplomacy. In this diplomacy, one of two things is a work: Either the Brazilian security apparatus is intentionally functioning as an extension of neighboring political police or the neighboring political police, having infiltrated the Brazilian security apparatus, are occasionally availing themselves of the latter's services. And it cannot be expected that President Joao Figueiredo should travel around the country in order to repair the nocturnal arbitrariness of his police.

It is true that Stroessner sports the title of oldest dictator on the continent, but it is also true that either he himself or his dictatorship will come to an end someday. Finally, the generalissimo, who is capable of convincing himself that he is a democrat and that Paraguay is a free country, has yet begun to believe in his own immortality, unless Dr Joseph Mengele, a citizen who given Paraguayan nationality by the generalissimo, has conceived some new experiment for his protector.

Having good relations with a government that gives asylum to Mengeles and Somozas may be based on a loftier interpretation of the state's interests. To detain one who opposes such a government is blindness.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROJAS INTERVIEWED BY SPANISH RADIO

LD112350 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The new Chilean minister of foreign affairs has announced that King Juan Carlos will visit Chile in the near future. The minister, who is currently ambassador to Madrid, Rene Rojas Galdames, has confirmed the trip by the Spanish monarch, in a statement to our colleague, Hector Arenas.

[Begin recording] [Hector Arenas] The presidency of your country announced the structural revision of Chile's foreign policy which was defined on one occasion as pragmatic and open. At the same time, you were in the process of becoming the new foreign minister. What changes will there be in this policy?

[Rojas Galdames] There will not be a restructuring. In a policy such as Chile's, which is pragmatic, as you said, there are always adjustments. Obviously, because it is a living thing, foreign policy is an everyday thing and as a consequence there have to be adjustments made according to the dictates of circumstances. But there is no restructuring or policy change as far as the president of the republic is concerned, nor in Chile's foreign policy.

[Question] Mr Rojas, international bodies recognize that there have not been any denunciations, at least concerning missing persons in Chile. But nevertheless, the critical opposition continues talking about new arrests and [word indistinct] and of cases of torture. What can you tell us concerning this?

[Answer] I would tell you that in Chile at the moment the situation is absolutely normal in this respect. I emphatically deny that anybody is being tortured and just like anywhere else in the world, anyone who breaks the law will be arrested because Chile is a state based on the rule of law. Consequently, no one who commits an act against public order or against national security can be exempt from [word indistinct] and therefore of arrest, in accordance with the usual justice of my country. [end recording]

TERRORISTS SIMULTANEOUSLY ROB THREE BANKS

PY120231 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2113 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 11 Apr (LATIN)--The police forces reported today that 11 unidentified persons simultaneously broke into three banks in one neighborhood in Santiago, carrying away an estimated \$675,000.

A police spokesman told the media that the holdups were carried out at 1000 local time (1400 GMT), apparently by an unidentified extremist commando whose members fired Soviet-made AK machineguns into the air to frighten bank employees.

The same source reported that a bomb, later deactivated by members of the security forces, was placed in one of the banks during the holdup.

One bank employee and one guard sustained minor head injuries when they tried to resist the terrorists.

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING EMBASSY NEGOTIATIONS

16th Dialog

PA142208 Paris AFP in Spanish 2132 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 14 Apr (AFP)--Two new meetings, the second of which had not been officially announced, were held here today on the release of the hostages at the Dominican Republic Embassy.

Just as a government communique on the 15th dialog was expected, the negotiators suddenly met again in the van parked in front of the embassy as newsmen and army troops looked on. The meeting lasted 26 minutes, that is, 6 minutes longer than this morning's meeting, which was adjourned in an apparent deadlock.

The negotiators traded folders which surely contained documents related to the negotiations on the M-19 [19 April Movement] demand for the release of those arrested for alleged rebellion in exchange for the release of the 11 ambassadors still being held.

The second meeting today was more cordial than the first one. The negotiators said goodbye with much cordiality and shook hands. The hooded guerrilla returned to the embassy along with the Peruvian consul and the Foreign Ministry officials went back to the seat of the Colombian Government.

Meanwhile, puzzlement is growing among diplomatic and journalistic circles as further dialogs are being held and yet the Colombian Government remains mum on the results. At the government seat, however, many reporters are waiting for the release of some communique on this last talk. Twenty hostages, including 12 [as received] ambassadors and the papal nuncio in Colombia, are still being held at the embassy.

Government Communique

PA150028 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] For the first time since the Dominican Republic Embassy was taken over, the government and the 19 April Movement [M-19] representatives held two meetings today after which the government reiterated its feeling that some more hostages will be released soon. The talks were held in the morning and in the afternoon, lasting a total of 43 minutes.

Communique No 20 says: The Presidency's Press and Information Secretariat hereby reports that two meetings were held today between government representatives Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano and the M-19 female delegate. Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejada served as witness. The first meeting began at 0935 and adjourned at 0955. The second meeting began at 1525 and ended at 1548. During the talks, some useful notes were reviewed with a view toward achieving the prompt release of the hostages. The next meeting will be agreed upon through the usual channels.

M-19 'Not Serious'

PA150034 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2146 GMT 14 Apr 80

[By Libardo Aguirre Saenz]

[Text] Bogota, 14 Apr (EFE)--Colombian Government sources today said that the group of the 19 April Movement [M-19] that is occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota with 20 hostages, 11 of them ambassadors, is "not too serious" in the negotiations.

However, Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas asked the 15 countries involved in the embassy occupation to trust the way the government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala is handling the situation.

According to a government spokesman who asked not to be identified, the guerrillas express agreement with certain government proposals during the talks but in the end they adopt an "about-face position."

According to the experts, this situation has resulted in "difficulties" over the past few days in the government-guerrilla negotiations to reach an agreement and overcome the problem at the Dominican Embassy.

According to the observers, the embassy issue will not be solved shortly because, although a good climate exists between the negotiators from the two sides, none of them have the decisionmaking power. The government envoys and guerrillas discuss their positions, but at the end of the talks they report to their superiors--the ones truly in charge of the decisions--the experts noted.

They based their statements on the fact that each round of talks ends with happy handshakes and pats on the back among the government representatives, the hooded woman and the diplomatic representative, but in the hour of truth nothing positive stems from that cordiality.

In going back to the topic of the guerrillas' lack of seriousness in the decisions, a government spokesman noted that they had agreed on the transfer of the "political prisoners" to the regular courts; however, the next day (after one of the talks) they changed their stand and demanded the release of those who are being tried by military judges.

The same spokesman explained that on certain occasions the terrorists announced that they will not leave the country without the 311 political prisoners and at other times they have said that they will leave with the 7 prisoners considered to be the "general staff" of the M-19. However, aside from this stand, the M-19 group is also demanding that the government disseminate--in the press, television and radio--a statement in which the group would reportedly explain to the public the results of the "Liberty and Democracy" operation, the name given to the occupation of the Dominican Embassy.

The M-19 is also demanding that the government condemn the abuses of authority and the tortures allegedly applied by the military on the guerrillas who are in prison. It also demands international observance in the trials of those responsible for tortures and abuses of authority and the withdrawal of the troops which are surrounding the embassy.

Finally, the M-19 demands the lifting of the state of siege so that the trials against the guerrillas will be transferred from military to regular justice.

There are still 20 hostages--11 of them ambassadors, 7 diplomatic officials and 2 Colombian newsmen--at the Dominican Embassy.

BULGARIA OFFERS COOPERATION IN INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

P112018 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] The Bulgarian Government has offered to cooperate with Colombia in the construction of plants in eight industrial fields. It is willing to accept Colombian products, including those produced by the plants, as part of the payments. The second meeting of the joint Bulgarian-Colombian committee has issued a document at the end of its 3-day session in Bogota.

The delegations were headed by Colombian Deputy Economic Development Minister Saul Alvoreda Gomez and Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Spas Georgiev.

The document stated that on the basis of the interest shown by the Colombian delegation, Bulgaria has expressed its willingness to cooperate with Colombian firms in the studies, plans and construction of the following plants: for the production of fruit juices, for the dehydration of onions, multiple dehydrators for all kinds of fruits and vegetables and slaughterhouses equipped with refrigerated storage for processing beef and pork. The offer also includes plants for processing milk and producing white and yellow cheese and yogurt, refrigerated storage to preserve fish and meat, leather processing plants, ceramic plants including brick kilns, and tobacco drying and packing plants. Bulgaria has also proposed the construction of dams and irrigation systems. The Bulgarian Government has also offered to supply Colombia manufacturing patents dealing with smelting [words indistinct] and the equipment for the use of the patents, methods for the electrolysis of copper and the [word indistinct] of electrodes.

The document indicated that for the construction of these plants, the Bulgarian firms will provide the respective credit facilities which will be decided upon by the firms involved in the projects. Colombia has expressed interest in government-to-government credits to facilitate this type of transaction.

The Bulgarian delegation has accepted the proposal that a percentage of the cost of the plants be paid for with Colombian merchandise of interest to Bulgaria, including those produced by the installed plants.

Colombia, through its state institutions such as the Foreign Ministry, the Economic Development Ministry, the Foreign Trade Institute and the National Planning Department, will provide the interested firms with the technical data necessary for the construction of the complete plants.

M-19 REPORTEDLY FAILS TO KIDNAP URUGUAYAN OFFICIAL

PA150227 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0206 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 14 Apr (EFE)--The 19 April Movement (M-19) today failed in an effort to kidnap Raul Liar, charge d'affaires at the Uruguayan Embassy in Bogota, it has been learned from unofficial sources.

According to the report, an M-19 shock troop comprising four or five individuals broke into the Uruguayan Embassy this afternoon and after threatening several secretaries, inquired about the charge.

According to the report, the M-19 tried to kidnap Liar in reprisal for Ambassador Fernando Gomez Fyn's escape from the Dominican Republic Embassy in mid-March. The guerrilla organization wanted to take the charge hostage in place of the escaped ambassador, the sources added.

It so happens that the Uruguayan consul, military attache and other officials are in Montevideo because they left with Ambassador Gomez Fyns following his spectacular escape.

ROLDOS AUTHORIZES FOREIGN MINISTRY TO ACCEPT 200 CUBANS

PA142259 Paris AFP in Spanish 2232 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Quito, 14 Apr (AFP)--President Jaime Roldos has authorized the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry to take the necessary steps to receive 200 Cuban citizens who are at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

The foreign ministry reported that the details for this operation will be duly coordinated with the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba.

The same source noted that there is a possibility that a special plane will be sent to Havana in order to carry out this action more efficiently.

PRD'S HUERTA OPPOSES ROLDOS ON DISSOLVING CONGRESS

WA151445 Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 5 Apr 80 p A-3

[Excerpt] Guayaquil, 4 Apr--Dr Francisco Huerta Montalvo, leader and founder of the Radical Democratic Party [PRD], criticized the position of President Jaime Roldos Aguilera in a televised interview last night.

He said there is no true popular participation in what is called the return to democracy, that for the government to adopt a series of measures without consulting the people and then to turn to the people when no other alternative remains, is not allowing the people to participate. Huerta declared himself in complete opposition to the president's attempt to gain the power to dissolve the Congress, which would run totally contrary to democracy.

"The government has failed to provide concrete solutions to the nation's problems and since the beginning of his mandate, President Roldos has adopted a 'pendular position,' going from extreme benevolence to his current drastic position. The people should be made participants, they should be consulted and not simply obligated to say yes or no to a package which the president presents."

Huerta Montalvo added that "the reforms, such as the one which states that the national territory includes what was formerly the Audiencia of Quito, is an issue with which we are all familiar. Perhaps the plebiscite would have been acceptable if the people had been consulted on the duration of legislative terms, so that there would have been a democratic alternative, but not to empower the president to dissolve the legislature. Suppose Bucaram were president? What would happen then?" he asked.

FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS CUBAN ATTITUDE 'MYSTIFYING'

PY141920 Paris AFP in Spanish 1812 GMT 14 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Lima, 14 Apr (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia has stated that the decision of the Cuban Government to cause the serious situation at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, now occupied by 10,000 refugees, is mystifying.

Garcia made these remarks to the local magazine CARETAS, which today carries a number of photographs of the refugees, many of them wearing only shirts, crowded in a very small space where "the stink is unbearable," according to Cesar Hildbrant, CARETAS special correspondent in Havana.

After stating that the Peruvian-Cuban negotiations regarding the first refugees are taking place in a conciliatory atmosphere, the minister said that the deadlock is the result of differences in interpretation of the asylum doctrine. He added that the event which set off the crisis was the death of a Cuban policeman on 1 April, announced by Cuba on 4 April and attributed to a ricocheting bullet fired by one of his fellow policemen. The minister also said that the first reports which followed the withdrawal of Cuban police surveillance "were very alarming" because it "seemed that the Cuban Government was urging all the people to arrive together." He said: "Not many arrived at first, but they were numerous enough to worry our personnel. The first to come were very aggressive and sure of themselves."

The first message sent by the Peruvian Embassy stated: "Sir, we have raised our flag and are prepared to deal with any emergency," the foreign minister disclosed. He said that the Cuban Government never maintained that the death of the policeman was caused by those who entered the embassy that day. He added: "And it never asked us to hand over any of them." He then said that the Peruvian Government has not given any cause for such a reaction, and that it even voted for Cuba in the election for membership on the Security Council.

He further said that Peru neither desires nor is exercising any anti-Cuban leadership, because "right now we are concerned about only one thing: the fate of those thousands of people who are there against our will, who are there because of the will of the Cuban Government."

He stressed: "We have no wish to antagonize the Cuban Government, but if they do not want to be our friends, we will not be able to be their friends. Furthermore, we are not taking part in any plot, as Cuba [word indistinct] or says it believes," he asserted. "We categorically reject that insinuation. We are no one's tool."

After stating that it would have taken only a few minutes to stop the flow of refugees when it was seen that the phenomenon was becoming one of great magnitude, the foreign minister said that "it is to be supposed that they did not want to cut off the flow."

He then stated that it is difficult to fathom the purpose of that passivity, and that "the loss of authority revealed by the mass of people in our embassy will not benefit any sector of the Cuban leadership."

Before the crisis broke out, he continued, Cuban officials accepted the departure of most of the refugees and "they said the contrary to what they say now." [as received] The minister concluded: "Peru has taken a conciliatory position. We did not demand, and we do not demand, a Cuban statement on asylum which approaches the interpretation we have of that principle, that right."

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE BODY CRITICIZES PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

PA142119 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 14 Apr 80 p A-2

["Manifesto to the Nation" issued by National Council of Private Enterprise in Panama City 11 April]

[Text] On 1 April his excellency the president of the republic, Dr Aristides Royo, read a message at the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives in which he discussed many problems affecting the country and its citizens.

CONEP, an organization that represents business associations in the country, believes it is suitable and timely to comment on certain aspects of the agenda covered by the president.

Unjust Comparisons

CONEP believes the country's political life concerns all the citizens and all the organizations representing them. However, we will not comment on the first part of the presidential message because unjust comparisons are made there between the structures and record of the present government and those of the preceding governments. However, it is necessary to note that the political, social and economic situations that motivate these comparisons were not stated objectively.

Indispensable Trust

We agree that external factors are complicating the critical inflationary situation that is affecting production and service costs and consequently is bringing down purchasing power. However, it is also necessary to note that our situation would be less difficult had we eliminated the internal causes that block our material and social progress, especially those situations that negatively affect the trust that is indispensable for an increase in investments.

It is evident that it is necessary to unite the efforts of all the citizens to exercise jurisdiction fully over all our territory. The unification of opinion is a must to overcome this phase in our history.

Free Enterprise: A Dark Future

In the context of the message there are concepts and statements that dim the future of the free enterprise and constrain private initiative in our country. The free enterprise system is attacked by generalizing isolated cases that should not serve as examples for statements as serious as those made in the presidential message.

Regarding the direct and indirect costs which commerce and industry incur, it is necessary to point out that these costs form part of the production cost in any system, be it capitalist, socialist or communist.

Statism [Estatizacion]

The message presents an obvious and dangerous orientation toward an increase in participation by the state in activities that, because of their nature, belong to the private sector. The message also indicates the decision to establish an unchecked expansion of the regulating and interventionist functions of state organizations along with its bureaucratic sequel, something that will only hinder the normal functioning and development of the economy and harm the consumers.

Consultation and Dialog

The message states that there has been agreement in the National Labor Commission regarding abolition of Law 95 of 1976. This has been publicly denied by the labor sector.

It is necessary to note that CONEP views a revision of labor legislation as a factor of great importance since it constitutes, to a large extent, the decisive factor for future investments in Panama. For this reason we have always been, and we always will be, prepared to talk and to seek positive solutions, since we are certain that the positions of the labor and business sectors are reconcilable.

Wage Increases

Regarding the announced draft legislation that decrees a wage increase for private sector employees, despite the fact that those wage increases should come from direct negotiation between employers and workers pursuant to the existing labor law, we note that the abnormal conditions of the economy led CONEP representatives to agree to a wage increase by means of prudent legislation, thereby forestalling irreparable harm to businessmen who, voluntarily or by agreement with their workers, have already adopted these measures.

Cerro Colorado

We cannot fail to note the nationwide concern over the Cerro Colorado project, due not only to the undissipated doubts regarding the ecological and profitability problems involved but also because the high cost of this project would increase the already very onerous debt weighing on the nation. It should be noted that it has not been explained whether the necessary legal instruments have been amended to avoid future violations of our sovereignty.

Education

As citizens, businessmen and parents, we will not evade our primary responsibility for the education of our children. Consequently we wish to reiterate that we have left a record for history of our repudiation of any injection of Marxist or politically partisan ideas into the Panamanian educational system, even if this is done provisionally or temporarily.

Loyalty--Justice--Respect for the Law

We echo the final appeal made at the end of the presidential address. We must work to achieve our desired goals of independence, peace, justice and development through constant dialog at the national level, dialog in which criticism generates analysis, study and understanding by those who govern us for the benefit of the governed; in which the human rights of each citizen constitute the most prized treasure of the state; in which the public official owes loyalty to the fatherland and not to any party or political process and in which justice, honesty and respect for the law will be the invariable rule of conduct of those to whom we have entrusted the administration of the goods produced by our society. We urge the executive to initiate immediately such a dialog, because the spiritual and material welfare of our nation demands it.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUANS ARRESTED IN BORDER CLEANUP OPERATION

PA130324 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2302 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] San Jose, 12 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The first phase of the cleanup operation by the Costa Rican National Guard in the northern part of the country along the Nicaraguan border ended yesterday with the arrest of nine Nicaraguans, including a former Somozist National Guardsman.

The operation was ordered by the security minister, Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey, in view of rumors of the existence of training camps for enemies of the Sandinist revolution.

Among the arrested persons, eight had no documents and were turned over to the immigration authorities. The ninth, a former Somozist guardsman, was a sergeant in the defunct army, identified as Jose Tercero Lozano.

The sergeant had been arrested 7 months ago by Costa Rican authorities and, as on this occasion, had asked the National Guardsmen to send him back to Nicaragua, where he supposedly lives on a farm near the border.

The director general of police, Col Fernando Munoz said cleanup operations will be conducted periodically "to prevent the Costa Rican territory from being used as a spring-board for subversion."

EL SALVADOR

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES RUMORS OF MILITARY COUP

PA142301 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1958 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (EFE)--Col German Jose Garcia, defense minister and commander in chief of the Salvadoran armed forces, has denied the rumors of an imminent military coup in his country and noted that the only repression being carried out by the government is aimed at achieving peace.

Col German Jose Garcia made statements to the newspaper CLARIN from San Salvador.

The newspaper recalled that "Colonel Garcia is considered, almost unanimously, the strong man in the Salvadoran military structure" and that "he has been repeatedly described as 'the head' of an imminent coup d'etat of rightist leanings."

Regarding this, the Salvadoran minister said: "The rumors of a coup are not true. On the contrary, we are working in a coordinated manner because we are truly interested in the future of this country."

In addition, Garcia denied that he belongs to the rightwing in view of his "humble background."

Regarding the charges that the army is carrying out a "bloody repression" in the interior and in San Salvador, Garcia said that "there is no other repression than that carried out legally by the state in order to achieve peace in the country." He affirmed: "The only excesses here are those of the subversion. We have to admit that what has happened to us is that we have been the victims of our own ineptitude in the area of propaganda while the enemy has been brilliant in it."

He added: "The people outside El Salvador believe that this situation is similar to that experienced in Nicaragua and they are wrong. There is no Somoza here to overthrow. This is completely different."

MAJANO DENIES CARLOS ROMERO OVERTHROWN BY U.S.

PA140241 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0106 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 12 Apr (EFE)--The United States did not provoke the fall of former Salvadoran President Carlos Humberto Romero; the young army officers did it. Such is the opinion of Col Arnoldo Majano, member of the Salvadoran governing junta, published today, Saturday, by the magazine COSAS, in an exclusive interview on the coup d'etat in El Salvador on 15 October of last year.

Colonel Majano says he is determined to establish the foundations of a democracy and at the same time maintain the unity of the armed forces.

The target of criticism from the leftwing and the rightwing, he adds that he is trying to find a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran crisis which already has claimed nearly 1,000 lives and took a turn for the worse with the murder of Archbishop Oscar Romero. "I cannot deny," says Colonel Majano "that there have been attempts to destabilize the government, but this cannot be called a civil war."

Referring to the causes that led to the coup against Carlos Humberto Romero, Colonel Majano notes that for years the Salvadoran Army has been concerned about the political and economic deterioration of the country. Many young officers wanted a structural change in the government, which had shown its incompetence, and the armed forces were compelled to depose the previous regime.

Colonel Majano knew about the coup a week in advance and only 2 weeks before becoming a part of it. [as received]

"There has always been speculation as to the participation of the United States in nearly all the aspects of the life of our country and the rest of Latin America. In this case it was not involved. We maintain good relations with the United States and other countries have also expressed their friendship, for example: Costa Rica, Panama and Peru."

Majano adds that there are two obstinate and irreconcilable forces in his country opposing the government: the conservative rightwing--which held power in the past and now wants to recover it--and the ultra leftwing, which is engaged in violent methods [word indistinct] reality.

Colonel Majano claims to have had the necessary means to initiate the agrarian reform process and nationalize the banks. "We are sure of success because the benefits derived from the exploitation of the land will directly favor the peasants who up to now never had anything."

In this respect, he adds that El Salvador will try to obtain the support of the Inter-American Development Bank, Venezuela and the Andean Pact nations. "We are going to collectively work the 356 expropriated properties, and the settlements will have the means to develop socially and economically."

Referring to the role of the armed forces in the future of El Salvador, Colonel Majano said: "I do not think they govern alone. The political parties can and must participate in the administrations. Once the reforms we are promoting are consolidated, we will call for free elections. In Latin America, the armed forces usually become attached to power and remain in power. We want to make structural changes and then withdraw."

STUDENTS OCCUPY UNIVERSITY OFFICE, HOLD HOSTAGES

PA130335 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2100 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Raul Beltran Report]

[Text] In view of persistent rumors circulating on the university campus of a possible occupation since it was reported in the media at noon today in an interview with a government junta official that the mere fact that people's organizations are operating on campus but not focusing on academic activities is clear evidence that might justify an occupation, scholarship students at the University of El Salvador told the KL news center [station] this afternoon that they have taken over the university bursar's office to demand immediate payment of scholarship grants to thousands of students.

They say they are being pressured at their residences to pay their rent and other expenditures because of the persistent rumors of government occupation. In view of this, the students want the university officials to pay their grants right away and so occupied the bursar's office, which they will vacate after they are paid.

They are holding the office workers hostage in the medical school building.

GUERRILLAS ADVANCING IN CHALATENANGO DEPARTMENT

PA140136 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Reports from El Salvador have indicated that army detachments have begun a large-scale operation in Chalatenango Department where [word indistinct] of landowners and paramilitary fled from the advance of guerrilla forces which have occupied large areas. It was also reported that a shipment of weapons to the Salvadoran regime from Miami has been uncovered. The materiel was reportedly addressed to two Salvadoran militarymen and being sent by diplomatic pouch.

GUERRILLAS OCCUPY SOYAPANGO, MURDER MAYOR

PA141752 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Direct report from San Salvador by correspondent Carlos Samayoa Martinez--live]

[Text] Here is a last-minute report for you. At this time, an armed confrontation is underway between army troops and guerrillas who have occupied a city near San Salvador, the city of Soyapango, a mere 6-10 km from the capital.

The clashes have already resulted in the death of the mayor of the city, Jose Estrada Mayorga, who has been mayor for several years.

At this time clashes are underway between members of the army and guerrillas, but it has not yet been determined to what clandestine group the guerrillas belong. What is known is that they entered the municipal building and immediately killed the mayor.

Prior to this, the guerrillas had placed barricades around the city to block the access of the public forces to the municipal building. However, the army troops have already arrived and a clash is underway. So far, there are reports on only one death--that of the mayor.

We will later be able to give you the exact figures on the casualties from this confrontation which is underway right now in Soyapango, 6 km from the capital.

FARN ORDERS GENERAL ALERT FOR INSURRECTION

PA130220 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2152 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Apr (EFE)--The Salvadoran Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] has given the order for a "general alert" and "preparation for insurrection," according to a report published today in the newspaper UNO MAS UNO. The leftist newspaper published a statement made to one of its correspondents by Ferman Cienfuegos, top leader of the FARN. In the name of the "high command" of the organization, Cienfuegos said the FARN has 100,000 men in arms and the support of approximately 1 million persons.

"The country is almost ready to rise up and liberate itself but is waiting for the order for general insurrection from its vanguard," said Cienfuegos. "This order was not issued before because we wanted to demonstrate to the world that we will exhaust every [peaceful] solution," he added. He said the Salvadoran people have demonstrated their great political strength but "now they will begin to demonstrate their great military strength, which the world will learn about from their war communiques."

With the first few of these in his hand, said the paper, Cienfuegos said that in the last few days of March and early April the FARN had killed, after trying them, 105 members and collaborators of rightist paramilitary organizations and carried out harassments and attacks. He said that on 3 April the FARN attacked a National Guard convoy in San Salvador and killed 48 and wounded 7 [soldiers].

A military post in Texistepeque, 30 km from Santa Ana, was attacked on the same day, with six soldiers killed. On the following day, 4 April, said Cienfuegos, the FARN attacked a National Guard truck in Santa Ana and killed six soldiers. The FARN tried and executed on those same days 15 local commanders and 30 members of the rightist ORDEN [Nationalist Democratic Organization], concluded Cienfuegos.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON LEFTIST OCCUPATION OF THREE TOWNS

PA121512 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1331 GMT 12 Apr 80

[By Drian Roberto Aldana]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 12 Apr (LATIN)--Soldiers today intensified their surveillance and patrols around three towns in northern El Salvador which were occupied by some 3,000 leftist activists early this week.

In an interview with LATIN, Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia ruled out that an operation to evict the leftists whom he described as "thugs" will soon be undertaken. "We are simply trying to avoid useless bloodshed as much as possible. Those who use violence must understand this for their own well-being," the minister said.

The high-ranking officer called for a dialog to solve the problem, indicating that "by understanding ourselves we will be able to achieve peace, harmony and justice."

The towns are located some 110 km north of San Salvador in Chalatenango Department.

Despite his call for a dialog, Minister Garcia charged that the occupiers "are looting, plundering, kidnaping, killing and burning the crops of poor peasants. They cannot be called revolutionaries but common criminals, thugs and wrongdoers."

The towns of El Portillo, La Canada and Los Filos near the border with Honduras were occupied by members of the leftist Popular Liberation Forces.

The minister confirmed that the occupiers are heavily armed and he warned that they will be repelled if they "try to come down to the cities to commit crimes."

Garcia also denied that the extremists have seized the city of Chalatenango. "There is a military garrison and security forces with sufficient capacity in that city to confront any emergency situation," he added.

The minister refused to indicate when he will order the operation to dislodge the occupiers of the towns. Military sources had said the operations would begin at any moment.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT, CATTLEMEN, PEASANTS AGREE ON AGRARIAN REFORM

PA102332 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1722 GMT 8 Apr 80

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 8 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran military government, cattlemen and peasants appear to have reached an agreement during Holy Week to seek a mechanism by which they may jointly expedite the agrarian reform program.

At a meeting held on Wednesday of Holy Week--about which peasant spokesmen speak ambiguously, mentioning the demands they presented to the government, but nothing specific regarding the results--a cattlemen-government-peasant committee was established. This joint committee will be responsible for completing within 15 days a study, including a number of recommendations to achieve exploitation of the potential of national agriculture and to alleviate certain problems faced by the peasants.

The meeting was attended by the National Federation of Farmers and Cattlemen of Honduras (FENAGH), the Federation of Honduran Agrarian Reform Cooperatives (FECORAH), the Honduran Peasants National Association (ANACH), the National Peasant Unity Front and the full government, including the Superior Council of the armed forces.

The peasants maintained their request to be granted, before the winter, 48,000 hectares in 17 of the country's 18 departments for the benefit of some 300 groups who recently participated in land invasions.

In addition they requested loans and technical assistance totaling 40 million lempiras (\$20 million) and the release of over 300 farmers accused of common crimes by landowners but who actually are in prison for having participated in the invasions and for being leaders of peasant leagues.

Herman Allan Padgett, press secretary of the military junta, revealed today that the peasants had been asked why they have not cultivated all the land that has been given to them or utilized it in some way. He said the government has given peasant organizations 197,492 hectares and only 106,000 are being exploited.

The peasants alleged that most of this land is in locations which have no means of communication, not to mention access roads.

They also said that in those areas there are no schools or that those which exist are so far away that there is a 100-percent desertion by the students a few months after classes begin and the parents have no choice but to agree with their children.

The government's response to these arguments was establishment of the committee, which will be made up of six representatives of the cattlemen, an equal number of peasants and all government agencies involved in the country's development, particularly those involved with agriculture.

NICARAGUA

HARASSMENT REPORTED AT CONSULATE IN EL SALVADOR

PA112156 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan revolutionary government today denounced harassment and attacks on its diplomatic personnel in the Salvadoran capital and asked the Salvadoran Government for appropriate protection.

According to reports from San Salvador by Mrs Daisy Zuniga, in charge of consular affairs at the Nicaraguan Embassy, she received an anonymous telephone call Thursday telling her that her "time was up." She went to the airport on official business and on her way back, she said, she noticed two station wagons, a coffee-colored one and a yellow one, carrying armed civilians who were watching her.

Mrs Zuniga said she went to Ambassador Francisco Quinonez' residence in Colonia Escalon to inform him about what had happened and while she was there two shots were heard in the street. The ambassador went outside and asked the embassy guard about the shots. The latter replied that he had arrested a member of a group which fired the shots at the embassy from two station wagons. The guard refused to provide any more details.

In view of this, Oscar Aranda, head of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry Latin American Policy Department, sent a note to Jose Vasquez Salcedo, Salvadoran charge d'affaires in Managua, today briefing him on and protesting the attacks being perpetrated against the Nicaraguan diplomatic staff in El Salvador.

The note underscores that no interest has been shown by the authorities in El Salvador in protecting our consular staff; therefore, we ask you to make the necessary arrangements with Salvadoran authorities so the integrity of our fellow citizens will be insured.

However, the consul's phone report to the Foreign Ministry says that following the death threats she tried to contact junta member Col Adolfo Majano at the presidential house but, since he was not in, she talked to Jose Napoleon Duarte, another junta member. She said Duarte came to her office and ordered the doubling of guards at the consulate and at the Nicaraguan Embassy.

SOLIDARITY WEEK WITH EL SALVADOR PLANNED

PA111706 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan committee of solidarity with peoples, together with all mass organizations, will hold a week of solidarity with the Salvadoran people who are struggling for their definitive liberation. According to the agenda, the ceremonies will be held at the university center and the University Workers Union on 14 April.

There will be a people's festival at the Central American University on 20 April. All national progressive sectors identified with the worldwide cause of the peoples oppressed by imperialism and the national dominant classes are expected to turn out at these events.

PSD DENIES SAYING FSLN WANTS TOTALITARIAN DICTATORSHIP

PA111238 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Apr 80

[Text] On Friday afternoon the Social Democratic Party [PSD] through its Secretary General Wilfredo Montalvan, clarified the statements of an ACAN-EFE dispatch datelined San Jose, Costa Rica in which it was said that the PSD had charged before the Socialist International that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] was trying to "implement a Cuban-type totalitarian dictatorship in Nicaragua."

In a news conference, Montalvan explained that what happened was that the PSD was attacked a few months ago and was called "counterrevolutionary" for no reason.

According to Montalvan, the Socialist International issued a communique at the time. This communique was promoted by the Government of National Reconstruction and the PSD sent its corresponding reply to the Socialist International. Now that the Socialist International is meeting in Santo Domingo it is probably learning of the PSD reply and the ACAN-EFE dispatch presumably originated from that.

Montalvan reaffirmed the PSD stand regarding the Nicaraguan revolution in which it calls for the implementation of the national reconstruction program which is like the "constitution" of the Nicaraguans.

He said that PSD supports the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction but said that the junta must clearly define "which way we are going."

"Many Nicaraguans are concerned because the provisional government doesn't define itself," the PSD leader added.

He stressed that they support the people's armed vanguard but maintained that the army should be at the service of the people and not a party.

Regarding the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN]

Regarding the stand adopted by the MDN, headed by Alfonso Robelo, Montalvan said that they agree with Robelo's political statements but that "his speeches should be in accordance with his actions within the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction."

Other Topics

Montalvan also said that the PSD has "friendly relations" with the other political and labor groups and that the PSD will always maintain relations with the groups that struggle for a true freedom in the country.

On behalf of his party, Montalvan reiterated his most vigorous condemnation of the killing of San Salvador Bishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero which occurred on 25 March.

PASTORA PRAISES PEOPLE'S MILITIAS, CONDEMNS BOURGEOISIE

PA141738 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Eden Pastora [deputy minister of defense], speaking to the large group of workers gathered at the Espana Multisports Center yesterday, said the people's militias are the army of the poor, the continuation of Sandino's army. Workers should defend their social conquests with weapons in hand, he said.

In his speech, Eden Pastora also harshly attacked the bourgeoisie, who are trying to block the advance of the revolution, particularly those who believe that they can find allies within the rank and file of the Sandinist front. Some probably had placed their hopes in Eden Pastora. They can forget that, he said.

Pastora said that no commander of the revolution and no guerrilla commander will betray the principles of the Sandinist struggle which transcends the limits of bourgeois democracy.

MARENCO TO BE SWORN IN AS NEW DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTER

PA141605 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the Government of National Reconstruction, has confirmed that Dionisio Marengo, an engineer, will be sworn in today as new minister of domestic trade. Marengo leaves the post of transportation minister vacant. It will reportedly be filled by Paul Atha, outgoing domestic trade minister. Both the transportation and domestic trade ministries have delicate problems to resolve. However, the people are most affected by the problems in the area of domestic trade, in view of the artificial shortage of cooking oil, sugar and other staples.

LEADING MEMBER OF SANDINIST BANKING SYSTEM RESIGNS

PA141906 Paris AFP in Spanish 2331 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Managua, 11 Apr (AFP)--The resignation of Luis Carrion Montoya, leader of the banking and financial systems of the Sandinist government, took Nicaragua's private enterprise by surprise today.

Several news agencies in Managua asserted that the resignation is a prelude to the establishment of a single bank to handle all monetary and credit transactions in the country.

Until the victory of the Sandinist revolution, Montoya, 60, was director of one of the leading private financial firms in Nicaragua. He is the father of Comdr Luis Carrion, deputy defense minister, who forsook a life of luxury and comfort to join the Sandinist guerrillas in 1970.

When the Sandinist government was organized Carrion Montoya agreed to contribute with his experience to the reorganization of the nationalized banking and financial system.

Meanwhile, Alfredo Alaniz, president of the National Development Bank, has confirmed that his bank has taken over the portfolio of one of the nationalized banks, the Caley Dagnall Bank, with assets totaling some \$12 million. Alaniz said the purpose of the measure is to devote the bank to operations exclusively aimed at developing the coffee industry.

Sources linked to the government said Carrion Montoya's resignation and the takeover of the Caley Dagnall portfolio are the initial steps toward the creation of a single bank which, they believe, will manage all of the country's operations through several departments.

Some sectors of the Nicaraguan private enterprise reacted to these reports by asserting that if such a measure is implemented it will be a step toward totalitarianism in the country's economy. Others said the measure would be a natural step in a nationalized banking system.

REPORT ON TAX EXEMPTIONS TO BOOST INDUSTRY

PA111517 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] The revolutionary government has granted tax exemptions worth more than 70 million cordobas to promote industry. Total imports, which are an indication that industry is being reactivated according to the 1980 plan, amount to more than 300 million cordobas. This was said by Companero Sergio Molina, who is responsible for the Industry Ministry's industry [as received] section. He said most firms are working at full capacity and during the first 3 months of the year, 46 have filed for permission to import raw materials.

Molina added that some firms do not have the tax exemption and have to pay taxes on products they import but which are produced locally. That is the case of the Camino Real Hotel which pays taxes on its napkins, bedsheets and other products it uses. He also noted that the firms that are tax exempt include Nabisco (Crystal), the national nail industry, ESSO Standard Oil, (Sacsá), (POLICASA) and others.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS BEEF SHORTAGE, CITES CATTLEMEN

PA111543 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Companero Pablo Pereira, director of the Nicaraguan Meat Enterprise, explained to Noticiero Revolucion [name of newscast] this morning that the meat shortage is due to the fact that cattlemen are not delivering cattle to the slaughterhouses and so the latter are closed. Pereira said this situation is normal during the last 3 months of summer--April, May and June--when cattlemen do not deliver a normal amount of cattle to the slaughterhouses, because the cattle's weight has decreased. Another basic reason for the shortage is that the slaughterhouses are trying to reduce consumption of frozen beef so as to increase the supply of fresh meat.

Pereira said it is necessary to reopen the fresh meat market. Meat from cattle that do not meet the weight requirements and cannot be slaughtered and exported can be sold there. That is why frozen cuts are not being sold to the eastern market vendors. In addition to that, the demand for frozen beef has soared because it earns a larger profit for the vendors, who obtain it at cheaper prices than fresh meat, but sell it at fresh meat prices.

It has been reported that our country's domestic beef consumption totals 50 million pounds a year, of which 40 million were fresh beef and 10 million frozen cuts. It has also been noted that it is not true that the entrails are being exported. They are not exported but distributed mostly to the hospitals and the supermarkets. No entrails have been on sale recently because the slaughterhouses are not working. They are closed around this time of year to be cleaned or repaired.

He said that to date Nicaragua has exported 19.2 million pounds of beef to the United States and Puerto Rico for a total of \$27.2 million CIF. Therefore all the rumors circulated by the enemies of the process are false. There is not enough meat available because cattlemen are not supplying enough cattle and the slaughterhouses are not operating.

BRIEFS

NATIONALIZATION OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS--Free education under the revolution will increase with the nationalization of 11 private schools by the National Reconstruction Government when the 1980-81 school year resumes in August. Other private schools, particularly religious schools, will come under state control at the request of their owners. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 80]

GOVERNMENT GRANTS PASSPORTS, SAFE-CONDUCTS TO THOUSANDS

PA150402 Paris AFP in Spanish 0234 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Havana, 14 Apr (AFP)--According to the latest count, 5,106 Cuban refugees have reportedly left the Peruvian Embassy here as of 1915 (2315 GMT) after receiving passports and definitive safe-conducts from the Cuban authorities.

A total of 5,730--including the 624 persons who changed their minds--out of the 10,800 who installed themselves at the Peruvian Embassy on 4 April, have left the premises.

Since the last count this morning, 1,172 refugees had left the embassy with their documents authorizing them to leave the country. This figure reflects the appearance of a new trend in that people are now voluntarily leaving after the impasse observed over the past 24 hours (less than 500 persons requested passports). [sentence as received]

Moreover, the morning figures revealed that 5,473 have been treated at Cuban Red Cross installations in front of the embassy or at hospitals placed at their disposal in the capital.

GRANMA EDITORIAL CONTINUES ATTACK ON PERU, VENEZUELA

FL141500 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 14 Apr 80

[14 April GRANMA editorial titled "Now the People Will Take Action"]

[Text] The battle is being arduously waged within and outside the country. It was necessary to put an end once and for all to blackmail and provocation. The death of the soldier Ortiz Cabrera was the straw that broke the camel's back. This naturally is neither an isolated nor accidental event. This is part of the titanic endeavor of building socialism 90 miles from the most powerful and richest country on earth. Our fatherland is still surrounded by many oligarchic and bourgeois regimes which, due to a class spirit, in one way or another collaborate with the United States in its policy of aggression and hostility against Cuba.

We have heroically resisted over a period of 21 years and our enemies will have to resign themselves to the fact that we will continue to resist until the final victory of fraternal countries in our hemisphere, much more so now that we are not alone. They have not yet learned to understand the Cuban people. They imagined us to be perhaps tired and exhausted because of the struggle. They thought we [Cuban people] might become corrupted, soft, dazzled by the consumer societies, give up, and surrender. There is no other way to explain imperialism's illusions, the ridiculous counterrevolutionary dreams of our enemies, the stupid euphoria of world reactionary groups in the face of our revolution's difficulties. They try to ignore that 21 years of revolution have left a profound scar on the country's soul and have made our people more aware, better educated, more profound, more revolutionary, more socialist, more communist, more internationalist people as well as more experienced, more combative, more hardened.

The history of the Moncada [barracks], Granma, Sierra Maestra, Escambray, Giron, October crisis, Angola, Ethiopia, brilliant pages of internationalism and selfless creative effort in our country was not written in vain. In the midst of a criminal economic blockade, our people have reached the highest level of education, health and social development, much higher than those of the countries of this part of the world which Marti called our America.

We are not ashamed to say that we still have despicable, unemployed, antisocial persons, including those who oppose the revolution.

But even so, our country has the lowest rate of crime, drug abuse, gambling, prostitution, unemployment, begging and vices. Some of these ills, legacies of capitalism, have practically disappeared in Cuba. None of them is tolerated. Our society is austere, rigorous, disciplined as a society of workers should be. It rejects the lazy, the parasites, the selfish, all those who attempt to live off of the sweat of others. That is why it is not odd that these elements prefer the capitalist world or the fact that these counter-revolutionary criminals and common criminals tend to be one and the same in the current phase of our revolutionary development.

None of those who sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy had a case pending before the revolutionary courts or was being sought by state security forces. A large number of them had criminal records as a result of minor crimes or cases pending of the same type and could objectively be classified as despicable. This is known by the committees for the Defense of the Revolution in great detail as well as the residents of the areas in which those persons lived.

We are not going to use the ridiculous method of some governments in this hemisphere against revolutionaries of arbitrarily calling a political crime a common crime.

In addition, for us socialists, both types of criminals in our revolutionary country are enemies of social well-being and progress. We have never denied the institution of political asylum and the possibilities of leaving the country to all those who wish to do so under the inexorable, honorable and solid principle that building socialism is the task of absolutely free men. For 21 years, hundreds of thousands of persons, including land-owners, bourgeois, petit bourgeois, those opposed to the revolution and elements typically unemployed, have been authorized to leave the country legally.

Recently, we pardoned more than 3,000 counterrevolutionary prisoners, and the first thing we did was to authorize them to leave the country and, with them, the many thousands who had already served their sentences for the same reason. Included in this authorization were the relatives of all the prisoners. The United States, which had the main moral responsibility toward these former counterrevolutionaries, showed no urgent desire to receive them and has delayed granting visas to many of them.

Camarioca was--and could certainly be again if the Yankees insist on provoking it--the irrefutable demonstration of our generous policy of migration. If this has been and continues to be our attitude, what justification can the governments of Peru and Venezuela have to protect, give asylum, grant visas, pay for the fare and receive as heroes a bunch of proved criminals and despicable individuals who have been forcibly entering their embassies and to whom visas were denied when they requested them normally and peacefully? Not only this. In recent months, the United States has shamelessly encouraged illegal departures from the country and the hijacking of Cuban vessels whose crewmembers were taken as hostages to Florida. Not a single measure has been adopted against such criminal acts.

All this is serving [the United States] as a means of subversion and dirty propaganda against Cuba. These acts stimulate the violations of diplomatic buildings and our country's laws by individuals who have nothing to do with political problems. Why did such individuals always choose the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies and not, for example, those of Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Jamaica, Grenada or of any other Latin American or Caribbean country? Simply because the attitude of those latter governments was one of sincere friendship and respect toward Cuba.

We cannot forget that the monstrous crime of Barbados was plotted and organized in Venezuela by individuals who had connections in the police force and the present governing party. These individuals have not even been tried. It is also true that we cannot forget that it was the Peruvian Navy, whose command at the time was passionately reactionary, pro-Chilean and profascist, which sank at the port of El Callao the Cuban vessels Rio Jobabo and Rio Damuji on 22 July and 9 October 1977.

The present Government of Peru knew about this and was incapable of adopting any measures.

Over a period of many years we have patiently endured the irregular events that have taken place at the diplomatic missions of Venezuela and Peru. In numerous previous cases and due to strict courtesy and consideration toward those governments, we have authorized the exit of such individuals. But does anyone believe that Cuba has to beg for diplomatic relations and to be subjected to blackmail of any bourgeois government in this hemisphere? This pressing and urgent situation needs to be resolved on what will be accepted as the right to asylum, who will guard the diplomatic missions and what are the rights and duties of missions to Cuba.

Regarding asylum, we have stated and reiterated that we will readily authorize the exit of all despicable individuals and those opposed to the system who wish to go. Our guards have never obstructed normal entry into any diplomatic mission. Those who wish to do so can choose to continue to protect their own embassies and decide who they wish to admit or not, to whom they grant asylum or not, forcibly or legally. We will only limit ourselves to assist them in cases when we are asked to do so.

That is why we insist on saying that this is not a battle against despicable elements; it is essentially a battle for our country's honor and sovereignty and for the security of all diplomatic missions accredited to Cuba. We are determined to wage this battle to the end.

Naturally, the attitude of the despicable elements, the only social ally left to imperialism in this country, has deeply angered our people, and not without reason. They have become irritated, above all, because some of these people have removed their children from child care centers and schools, where they are given an education to be found nowhere else in America, and from our excellent medical service, one of the best in the world, to take them to a den of criminals and to a future without hope. Our people become irritated by the mere thought of knowing that such people still exist in our society.

We all know that such elements exist, that they reject the discipline and moral virtues of our society and that they long for the world of corruption, vice and capitalist madness. There are enough of them to fill a few embassies. We know that they are being agitated by imperialism and that many times in history have been used as the raw material of counterrevolution. In 3 days the Peruvian Embassy was filled with such individuals. No one knows the exact number because the Peruvian Embassy lacked details. We will know the exact figures soon.

The truth of the matter is that no one wants to be responsible for them. The Andean Pact nations' meeting had anticlimactic results, lots of rhetoric on the right of asylum, the Vienna Convention and such things. There was no concrete answer. Now they remember that they have lots of despicable individuals and millions of unemployed. Peru talks about accepting 1,000. Spain says 500. The magnanimous U.S. Government has announced that it might be able to accept 2,000. But nothing has been said officially and that is not enough. According to estimates, between 6,000 and 10,000 individuals have probably entered the Peruvian Embassy. There was a time when rations of food for 8,000 were distributed. That was before many of them accepted provisional or permanent permits to return to their residences, which were granted by the revolutionary government. As the people say, they bought fish and were scared by the heads.

Venezuela is an oil-producing country. It is a rich country, in part at the expense of Third World countries. It could very well accept a large number of these individuals. What will be left of the demagogy and political chicanery on the right of asylum of the Andean Pact? But the problem is not easily resolved by allowing the despicable individuals to leave the country. The problem of criminals who forcibly enter embassies has to be solved. What will be done about them? Who will be responsible for guarding the diplomatic missions?

The control established by the Cuban authorities around the Peruvian Embassy now is provisional and there must be definitive agreements in this regard. This means that we can withdraw the guards again at any time.

The Andean Pact nations found it convenient to call for a special meeting to protest against Cuba, whose only demand is to claim respect for its dignity, laws and sovereignty. Why do the Andean Pact nations not protest the blockade against Cuba which is more than 20 years old? This is a criminal imperialist attempt to force an entire nation to surrender from hunger. Why does the pact not protest the occupation by force of a piece of our national territory at the Guantanamo Naval Base? Why does it not protest the threatening Yankee maneuvers around Cuba? Why does it not protest the genocidal repression against the Salvador people, which has resulted in the deaths of thousands with the complicity of Yankee imperialism and Venezuela's Christian democracy? Why does it not protest the massacre of Guatemala's peasants, workers and students? Why does it not protest the shameful colonial status existing in the sister nation of Puerto Rico?

In El Salvador, instead of thousands of despicable persons trying to leave the country, there are thousands of patriots who are dying. What is the United States and any of the governments of the Andean Pact nations doing about it? They help to kill them. Here, not a single police officer has fired his gun at the antisocial elements who sought refuge at the Peruvian Embassy. There has been not a single wounded person, not a single dead. It was the Cuban revolutionary government which assumed responsibility for feeding those persons, supplying milk for the children taken there by irresponsible parents, water, sanitary services and efficient medical services for all, despite the fact that there is absolutely no one among them who could be considered a political refugee.

The daily GRANMA goes on to say that by the close of today's edition medical services had been provided for 5,473 persons. Some 3,000 were given provisional permission to visit their residences and, out of these, 747 did not return to the Peruvian Embassy. Some 3,187 were granted permanent permission to remain at their residences, and given passports and exit permits to leave the country with the only condition being that those less than 21 years of age would have to have the authorization of the two parents. Some 476 definitely gave up asylum at the embassy and the idea of leaving the country, nauseated by the individuals who sought refuge there. They will receive the help and cooperation of the people to reintegrate themselves into our society.

A total of 4,410 persons have so far abandoned, one way or another, the embassy asylum. The children in primary and secondary schools will have the right to return to their classrooms as long as they stay in Cuba. Those who accepted the definite permission will be assigned absolute priority to leave the country. The governments willing to grant visas must be aware of this. Definitely, Cuba is the one granting the exit permits.

The worst is what remains at the embassy. The genuine criminals and despicable elements remain at the embassy and they will be the last to leave. What irritates and angers our working people the most is that the imperialist news agencies and the bourgeois and rightwing press in the United States, Latin America and the world have tried to make those individuals representatives of the Cuban people. Nothing else could be expected from those who, full of hatred and powerless in the face of the growing strength and prestige of the Cuban revolution, enraged by the economic crisis and the mighty vigor and boom of the world's revolutionary and progressive movement, cannot hide their hatred of Cuba and their dreams of destroying our revolution.

In addition to this, the U.S. Government has announced provocative and threatening military maneuvers around Cuba, landings of Marines and soldiers at the Guantanamo Naval Base, air exercises, mining of our seas and other actions of that type. It is no coincidence that these acts are taking place. The epidemic and plagues of our swine, tobacco and sugarcane are not coincidental either because, behind all this, could be the hand of the CIA today as it was in the past.

But it is necessary to insist that they do not yet know us sufficiently well. Provocations and threats have shaken our people with indignation from one end of the country to the other. To respond with the needed dignity and energy to our enemies, our people have organized numerous acts and mobilizations which bear the unmistakable stamp of their strength and revolutionary spirit.

On 19 April we will commemorate the 19th anniversary of the historic victory at Giron. On that date, our combative mass organizations have decided to convoke a gigantic demonstration which will parade along Fifth Avenue. It will be a demonstration of the real people, the combative people, the patriotic, internationalist and socialist people who will remind imperialism of Giron and will express their most energetic protest against the Yankee threats, against the provocations at the Venezuelan and Peruvian embassies, against the despicable elements, and the scoundrels in Cuba who try to confuse the feelings of our heroic and selfless people with those of the dregs of our society.

One million Cubans will parade on 19 April in front of the Peruvian Embassy. Workers, laborers, intellectuals, peasants, soldiers, militia members, students, men and women, young and old, united in the indestructible nucleus of the revolution, will parade on that day. Fifth Avenue will shake under the weight of our combative people, the national anthem and the revolution's hymns.

On May Day 1 million Cubans will also gather at the Plaza de la Revolucion with similar objectives. On the same day that the Yankee Marines and soldiers will be landing at the Guantanamo Naval Base, millions of Cubans will mobilize from one corner of the island to the other to express their indignation and rejection of the Yankee provocations and threats. The people of Havana will express their energetic protest by marching in front of the U.S. Interests Section offices in Havana. The people do not understand diplomatic subtleties. Now the people will take action.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES SOVIET CULTURE MINISTER

FL141317 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT
14 Apr 80

[Text] Top Cuban leader Fidel Castro met in Havana with Petr Demichev, an interim member of the Soviet Communist Party Political Bureau and minister of culture. During the meeting, they analyzed Soviet-Cuban cultural and political relations and discussed ways to deepen and improve work between the two parties and governments in the fields of politics, culture and the arts.

Demichev Departure

FL142319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, this afternoon bade farewell at the air terminal in Rancho Boyeros to Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR.

Armando Hart, member of the party Politburo and minister of culture, also was at the airport to bid farewell to the distinguished visitor. Others who went to the air terminal included Vitaliy Vorotnikov and Marlen Manasov, ambassador and minister-counsellor respectively of the Soviet Union to Cuba. During his stay in Cuba, Demichev signed the protocol that created the Cuban-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Cultural Cooperation.

News Conference

FL142358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2336 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Petr Nilovich Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and minister of culture, has said that the cause of socialism in Cuba is invincible and its principles are (?rooted) in all sectors of the country.

The Soviet minister of culture made these statements at a news conference held at the Protocol Hall of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation hours before his departure from Cuba. Demichev said the documents signed [with Cuba] open a superior, more complex, integral and effective phase between Cuba and the USSR in the field of culture and literature. He explained that the agreement signed attaches importance to cooperation for cultural development between the masses, as in the case of the Amateur Performers Movement. In this way, the minister of culture added, the social effectiveness of the arts and culture increased, and the tasks proposed by the communist parties of Cuba and the USSR are resolved.

At the news conference offered by USSR Minister of Culture Petr Nilovich, he referred to the growing Cuban-Soviet cultural relations over the past 20 years. In this regard, he attached much importance to the celebration of days of culture in the two countries.

He referred to his favorable impression of the education which Cuban and African students are receiving on the Isle of Youth, the revolutionary history preserved in Santiago museums and with all the great artistic skill shown in the works he was able to see.

The Soviet minister of culture said that during his recent visit to Mexico, matters were discussed for the new cultural agreement that is renewed every 2 years. In this regard, he stressed the broad cultural relations that exist between Mexico and the Soviet Union. He also expressed satisfaction with the points of agreement with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo on what the two countries can do in the field of culture.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES CEAUESCU ON REELECTION

AU081045 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 80 p 4

[Congratulatory message addressed by Cuban President Fidel Castro to Nicolae Ceausescu on his reelection as president]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On behalf of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, I want to convey our sincere congratulations on the occasion of your reelection as president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. I want to take this opportunity to wish to you success in fulfilling your important mission. At the same time, I want to express the hope that the friendship and cooperation between the Cuban and Romanian peoples will continue to develop.

Please accept our affectionate greetings,

[signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

JAMAICA

PNP OFFICIAL DEPLORES ATTACK DURING MANLEY TOUR

FL141915 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The PNP [People's National Party] executive of the (East St Joseph Central) constituency has deplored the attack on PNP followers yesterday while Prime Minister Manley was touring the area. Noting that the incident marred an otherwise peaceful exercise, the executive also commended Prime Minister Manley. The executive said that (?because) of Mr Manley's responsible leadership [words indistinct] would have resulted in loss of lives and more injuries.

The (East St Joseph Central) PNP executive pointed out that Mr Manley had commanded discipline from his followers who were under attack. [Words indistinct] reported the matter himself to the police. At the same time, the PNP executive has appealed to the security forces to deal effectively with gunmen in the area who continue to terrorize peaceful residents. [Words indistinct] yesterday (were fired) in the vicinity of East, King and [name indistinct] streets as the prime minister toured [words indistinct] reports that one policeman was shot in the incident but there were no reports of any death.

AGREEMENTS REACHED IN RESCHEDULING OF FOREIGN DEBT

FL142251 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Government of Jamaica and a group of North American and European bankers have reached agreement on a number of major points in the negotiations on Jamaica's request for a rescheduling of debts owed to the banks. Agreement was reached during the second round of negotiations (?being held) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where Minister of Finance Hugh Small and the bankers are attending the 21st annual meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank.

The minister confirmed that Jamaica will continue to pay interest and principal under the existing (deferral) and refinancing scheme agreed with the banks in (1969). The coordinating committee of the banks, for their part, agreed to recommend to the bankers that the deferral scheme should remain in place [words indistinct] of negotiations between Jamaica and the International Monetary Fund.

The commercial banks also agreed that letters of credit facilities [words indistinct] will remain in place on a revolving basis. Both the minister and the banks expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the meeting and both described the atmosphere of the talks as being of understanding and good will throughout their duration.

MANLEY ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR CUBAN DELEGATION

FL142154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2140 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Michael Manley has attended a reception hosted by Cuban Ambassador to Jamaica Ulises Estrada in honor of a Cuban delegation headed by Juan Almeida, vice president of the Council of State.

Almeida, member of the party Politburo, made a brief visit to Jamaica during a stopover on his way to Zimbabwe, where he will attend the independence festivities of that African country. Jamaican National Security Minister Dudley Thompson, Construction Minister Anthony Spaulding and Minister of State for Information and Culture Arnold Bertram attended the reception.